

sent him. Subsequently I succeeded in getting pure strains of yellow f. *bimacula*, and since 1965 we have bred these strains in large numbers, and we now have (amongst other places) a colony of both red and yellow *bimacula* in the Vicarage garden which is thriving. In July each year we have large numbers of both yellow and red *bimacula* flying round the garden, along the hedgerows and over a nearby marsh. I had planted here, 25 years ago a large number of comfrey plants throughout the area. I am putting this on record because I am anticipating that we shall have to vacate the Vicarage in the next 2/3 years and I am hoping that the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Naturalists Trust (who have been notified) will keep their eye on conserving this rather interesting experiment. The father of the present owner, Mr. Robin Fleming had previously agreed to have a liaison with B.B.O.N.T.

Amongst many interesting observations which we have noted in this colony of pure f. *bimacula* is one of considerable importance. Each year, we have taken some numbers of an entirely new form of *dominula* (which I have recorded as f. *pseudojuncta* nov. ab.): nor have I been able to elucidate the origins of this form because I have never been able to breed out any offspring of this form from it (including a healthy brood from *pseudojuncta* x *pseudojuncta* which I bred in 1973). All were f. *bimacula*. This form is so very different from f. *bimacula* and f. *typica* that it is worthy of study. I have figured it in my book 'The Evolution of Melanism' and have suggested that it may be the result of some as yet undiscovered environmental condition imposed on a particular genetic background.

It is particularly requested that individual collectors do not attempt to collect specimens from this colony without having previously contacted Mr. Robin Fleming, of Steeple Barton Abbey, Oxfordshire. — H. B. D. KETTLEWELL (deceased).

PANAGAEUS BIPUSTULATUS FABRICIUS (COL.: CARABIDAE) IN SUFFOLK. — As I am only aware of three published records of the occurrence in Suffolk of this local and usually rare species, it would seem of interest to summarise details of these and other records which I possess.

The insect was first noted by Claude Morley (1899, *Coleoptera of Suffolk*, p.4) from Tattingstone, near Ipswich, on the authority of Harwood. I have been unable to discover any further published records of the beetle until it was reported from grass tufts in the Breck at Tuddenham on 14.iv.63 (MacNulty, 1963, *Proc. S. Lond. ent. nat. Hist. Soc.* p.6). The following year — 5.iv.64 — the late A. E. Gardner recorded it in the same journal from the same locality and microhabitat together with *Platyderus ruficollis* Marsh and *Anisodactylus nemorivagus* Duftschmid ab. *atricornis* Stephens (1964, *loc. cit. supra*, p.4). The *Anisodactylus* is an addition to the county list — vide Nash, 1978, *Suffolk Nat. Hist.* 17: 397.

Examination of Morley's annotated copy of his 1899 work held at the Ipswich Museum has yielded the following record

which was probably not published: "Aldeburgh in 1912 (Dr. Nicholson". There are two specimens in the Morley collection labelled as follows: "5.vi.1921 in glacial-gravel pit, Creeting Hills, Suffolk" and "24.v.1922 under log, fir wood glacial gravel on chalk, Brandon High Field". The first of the localities is close to Ipswich near Needham Market. These appear to be the only specimens which Morley took in the county, and there are no Suffolk examples in the Doughty collection.

On May 26th 1963, my friend Mr. C. S. Barham took a single example on Barnham Heath (TL 8879). My first specimen of the beetle was taken on April 25th 1976 under a piece of paper near other dumped rubbish at Kesgrave near Ipswich (TM 2344), quite close to the remains of Martlesham Heath. A second specimen was noted but not captured. A week later on May 1st, I took a second example under a stone on the sandy beach/dune area near Thorpeness (TM 4759). This capture is of particular interest as it is adjacent to the coastal village of Aldeburgh where Nicholson took the beetle over half a century ago.

Returning to the Kesgrave locality on May 15th, I took a further example under a stone. On June 4th, I collected in the Breck on Icklingham Plains (TL 7473) and took a single specimen by grubbing in the sand at roots of low plants around the rabbit burrows. It is likely that other collectors have found *Panagaeus bipustulatus* in the Suffolk Breck but have not published details.

I thank Mr. C. Barham for allowing me to include his record and Mr. H. Mendel of Ipswich Museum for providing details from the Morley collection/diaries and the C. G. Doughty collection; also Mr. W. Sloane for kindly issuing a permit for me to study on the Elveden Estate at Icklingham. — D. R. NASH, 266 Colchester Road, Lawford, Manningtree, Essex CO11 2BU.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Record of my Life Work in Entomology by C. R. Osten Sacken. Pp. viii plus 240 (4 pl. including 3 portraits). Facsimile reprint with an appreciation and introductory preface by K. G. V. Smith. E. W. Classey Ltd., Faringdon, 1978. Price £7.50.

This work, reprinted at the instigation of F. Christian Thompson, provides a valuable insight into the progress of dipterology in the latter two thirds of the 19th century. A summary of Osten Sacken's own life and work is given in the Introduction and in Part 3 where an itinerary is interpolated in a complete list of his publications.

This is, however, principally a critical account of the work of others. It deals mainly with that of Dr. Hermann Loew and his relations, often strained, with his contemporaries. Osten Sacken's association with Loew was founded on his provision over 21 years' residence in the U.S.A. of